

BookletChartTM

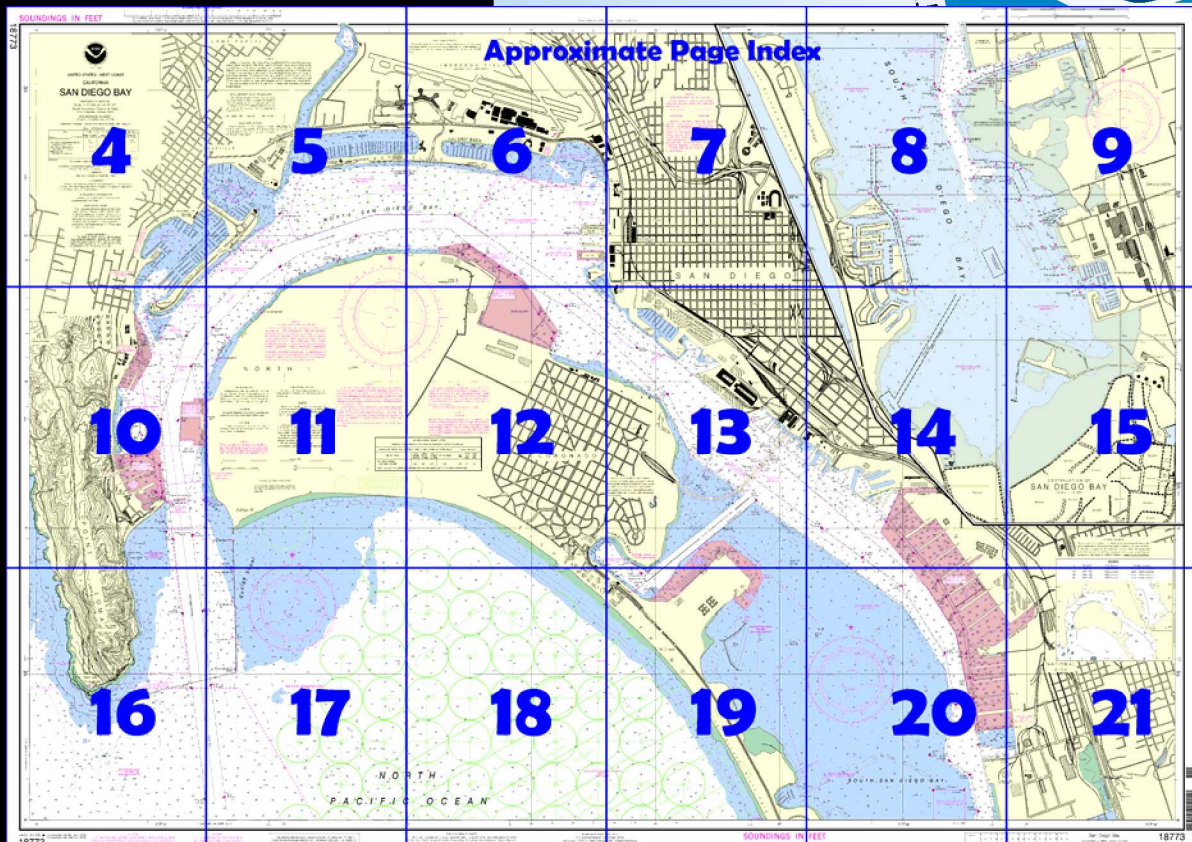
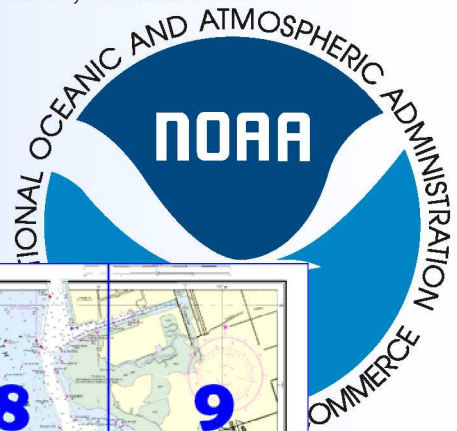
San Diego Bay

(NOAA Chart 18773)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

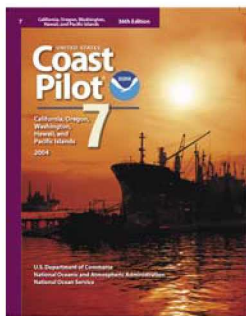
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(18) **San Diego Bay**, where California's maritime history began in 1542, is 10 miles NW of the Mexican boundary. In September of that year, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the Spanish explorer, sailed his frail bark into the bay. The bay is considered one of the finest natural harbors in the world, and affords excellent protection in any weather; it is free of excessive tidal current movements. A low, narrow sandspit, which expands to a width of 1.6 miles at North Island on its NW end,

separates the bay from the ocean.

(22) The city of **San Diego** is on the NE shore of the bay. **Coronado** is on the sandspit opposite San Diego. **National City** and **Chula Vista** are S of San Diego on the SE shore of the bay. The principal wharves are at San Diego and National City. Coronado, connected to San Diego by a

highway bridge, is a residential and resort area of little commercial importance.

Prominent features

(23) **Point Loma**, on the W side of the entrance to San Diego Bay, is a ridged peninsula with heights of about 400 feet. The ridge is bare of trees except in the gullies and where planted around the houses near the summit, and is sparsely covered with grass, sagebrush, and cactus. The tanks and buildings of a sewage treatment plant are conspicuous about 0.9 mile N of the point. At a distance the point usually has the appearance of an island. **Point Loma Light** (32°39'54"N., 117°14'34"W.), 88 feet above the water, is shown from a black house on a 70-foot white cylindrical tower at the S end of the point. The station has a fog signal. Thick kelp beds extend more than 1.5 miles S of the point, and a sunken wreck is about 0.5 mile S of the point.

(24) On the nearer approach, the abandoned lighthouse will be seen on the highest part of the hill immediately back of Point Loma Light. The old lighthouse and grounds form the **Cabrillo National Monument**, National Monument, Cabrillo 18772 honoring the discoverer of San Diego Bay. The statue of Cabrillo, about 300 yards NE of the abandoned lighthouse, is reported to be an excellent mark when fog obscures the old lighthouse.

(25) **North Island**, the filled NW end of the sandspit on the E side of the bay entrance, is Naval Base Coronado. On its SE side is the city of Coronado.

(28) **Ballast Point**, low and sandy, projects 0.4 mile NE from the E side of Point Loma, 1.3 miles N from Point Loma Light. **Ballast Point Light 3** (32°41'11"N., 117°13'58"W.), 16 feet above the water, is shown from a dolphin with a green and white diamond-shaped daymark off the end of the point; the station has a fog signal. Three piers of the Navy submarine facility are just NNW of Ballast Point. A fog signal is on the middle pier.

(30) A jetty extends 1 mile S on **Zuniga Shoal** from **Zuniga Point**, the SW extremity of North Island. The outer two-thirds of the jetty has only small sections visible at high water; the submerged jetty is marked by lights and by a light and fog signal at its seaward end. The three lights marking the middle of the jetty display a white daymark with orange borders and the words "DANGER SUBMERGED JETTY."

(86) **Shelter Island**, across the channel from North Island and 1.5 miles above Ballast Point, includes the **Shelter Island Yacht Basin** on the S and the **Americas Cup Harbor** on the N. Shelter Island is the most important small-boat area in San Diego Bay. The yacht basin has several large marinas and yacht clubs. It can accommodate more than 2,000 boats at its piers, floats, and moorings. The entrance channel has depths of 20 feet to inside the entrance, thence 15 feet to most of the facilities; the least depth is 9 feet.

(88) **Harbor Island**, about 0.5 mile NE of Shelter Island, is in the northernmost part of the bay. **Harbor Island West Basin** has berthing and mooring accommodations for nearly 1,600 craft. A number of marinas, hotels, restaurants, and shops are along the shore of the basin. A light shows from atop a building near the W end of the island.

(90) **Glorietta Bay**, on the S side of Coronado and 6 miles from Ballast Point, is a small-craft harbor occupied by a yacht club and a small marina. The facilities include berths for over 215 yachts and small craft.

(94) **Chula Vista Harbor** is on the E side near the head of South San Diego Bay at Chula Vista. The entrance is protected by breakwaters marked at the outer ends by private lights. The entrance channel and basin channel are marked by private buoys, lights, and daybeacons. In 1994, the approach to the basin had reported depths of 18 feet with 15 to 18 feet reported alongside the piers. Berthing, electricity, water, ice, sewage pump-out, nautical supplies, and a launching ramp are available.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

SCALE 1:12,000

Corrected through NM Sep. 27/08
Corrected through LNM Sep. 16/08

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

Corps of Engineers local grid system is indicated by dashed ticks at 5,000 foot intervals.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:12,000 at Lat 32°42'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE D

Floating security barriers have been installed at various U.S. Naval installations within San Diego Bay. The barriers are marked by numerous quick flashing yellow (QY) pointed buoys and positioned within the Security Zones surrounding the facility.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.189" northward and 3.111" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

San Diego, CA. KEC-62 162.40 MHz

NOTE F

Numerous wrecks and obstructions exist in and around Anchorage A-8.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◌ (Approximate location)

NOTE B

CAUTION

The San Diego Harbor main channels are considered narrow channels. Vessels less than 20 meters in length, sailing vessels, vessels engaged in fishing or any vessel attempting to cross these channels shall not impede a vessel that can only safely navigate within a narrow channel as per Inland Navigation Rules, Rule 9. Inland Navigation Rules are subject to U.S. Coast Guard enforcement.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles, California.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

NOTE C

SECURITY ZONES, charted in magenta, are designated by the U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Ports, San Diego, California, to safeguard vessels or waterfront facilities from destruction, loss or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents or other causes of a similar nature. Under 33 CFR 165.33, no person or vessel may enter or remain in a Security Zone without the permission of the Captain of the Ports.

RESTRICTED AREAS, charted by T-dashed boundaries are designated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 33 CFR 334. Vessels Transiting Restricted Areas may not moor, anchor, fish, loiter, swim or water ski in those areas. If an emergency requires departure from this prohibition, the Captain of the Ports must be notified immediately.

The Captain of the Port may be reached on Channel 16, marine VHF radio.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Navy and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
San Diego (Quarantine Station)	(32°42' N/117°14' W)	feet 5.6	feet 4.8	feet 0.9
San Diego (Broadway)	(32°43' N/117°10' W)	5.7	5.0	0.9
National City	(32°40' N/117°07' W)	5.9	5.2	0.9
Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov . (Sep 2008)				

SAN DIEGO HARBOR CHANNEL DEPTHS

SAN DIEGO HARBOR CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO AUG 2009

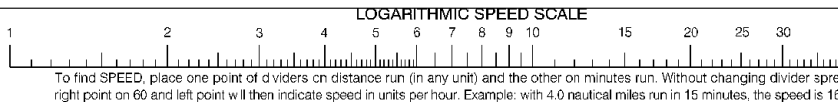
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (FEET)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
SAN DIEGO HARBOR ENTRANCE CHANNEL	45.8	46.6	46.2	A45.0	8-09	800	12,700	47
NORTH BAY CHANNEL	B42.7	46.9	46.9	42.0	9-08, 8-09	600-800	24,900	47

A. SHOALING TO 37.7 FEET IN THE OUTER 100 FEET OF QUARTER.

B. SHOALING TO 37.4 FEET IN THE OUTER 50 FEET OF QUARTER FROM 32°42'53.8"N, 117°13'06.3"W TO 32°42'38.9"N, 117°10'46.0"W.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

18773



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES
CALIFORNIA - WEST COAST

SAN DIEGO BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:12,000 at Lat 32°42'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

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HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROAD
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San Diego, CA. KEC-62 16

RADAR REFLECTORS
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1000 S

43°

50°

40°

30°

Joins page 10

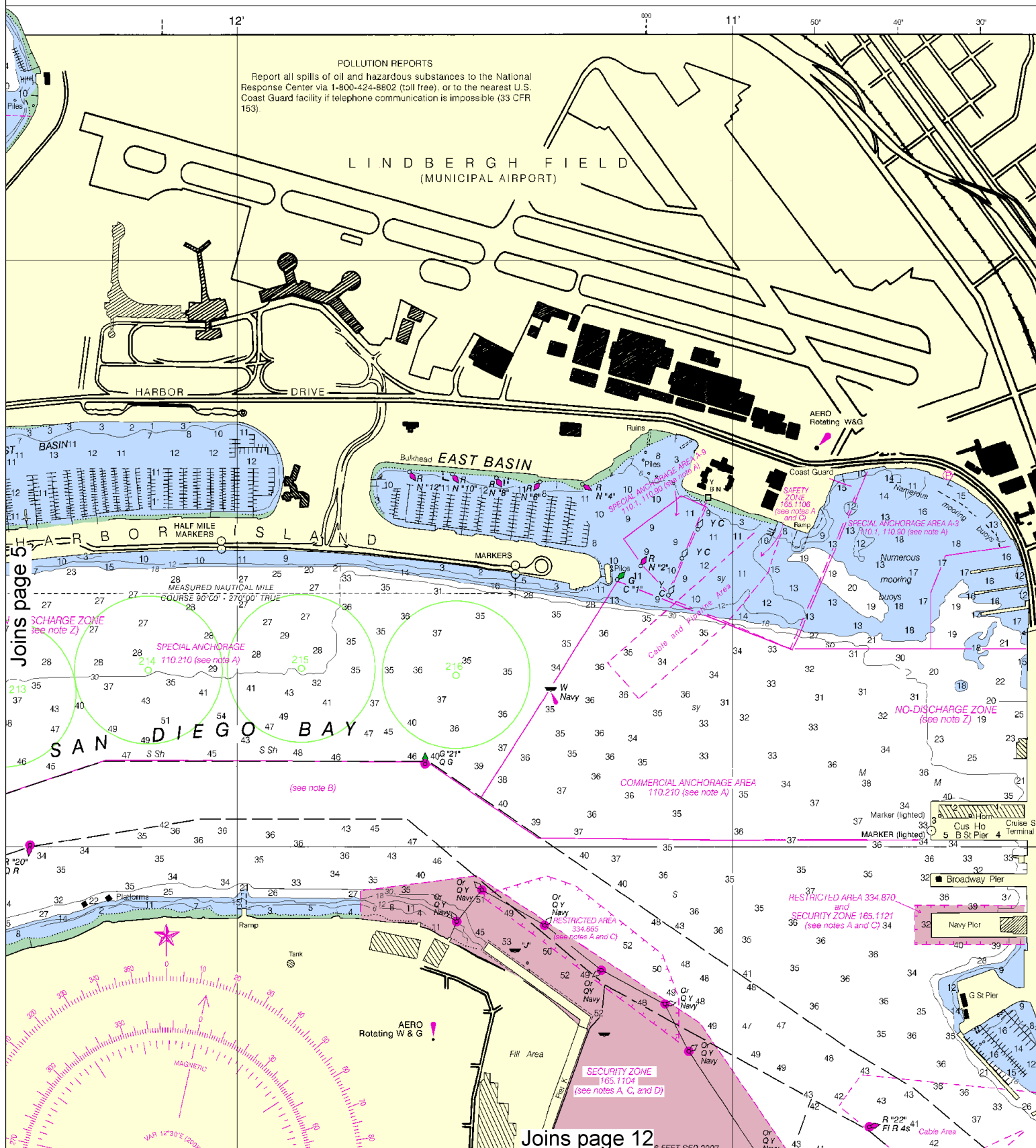
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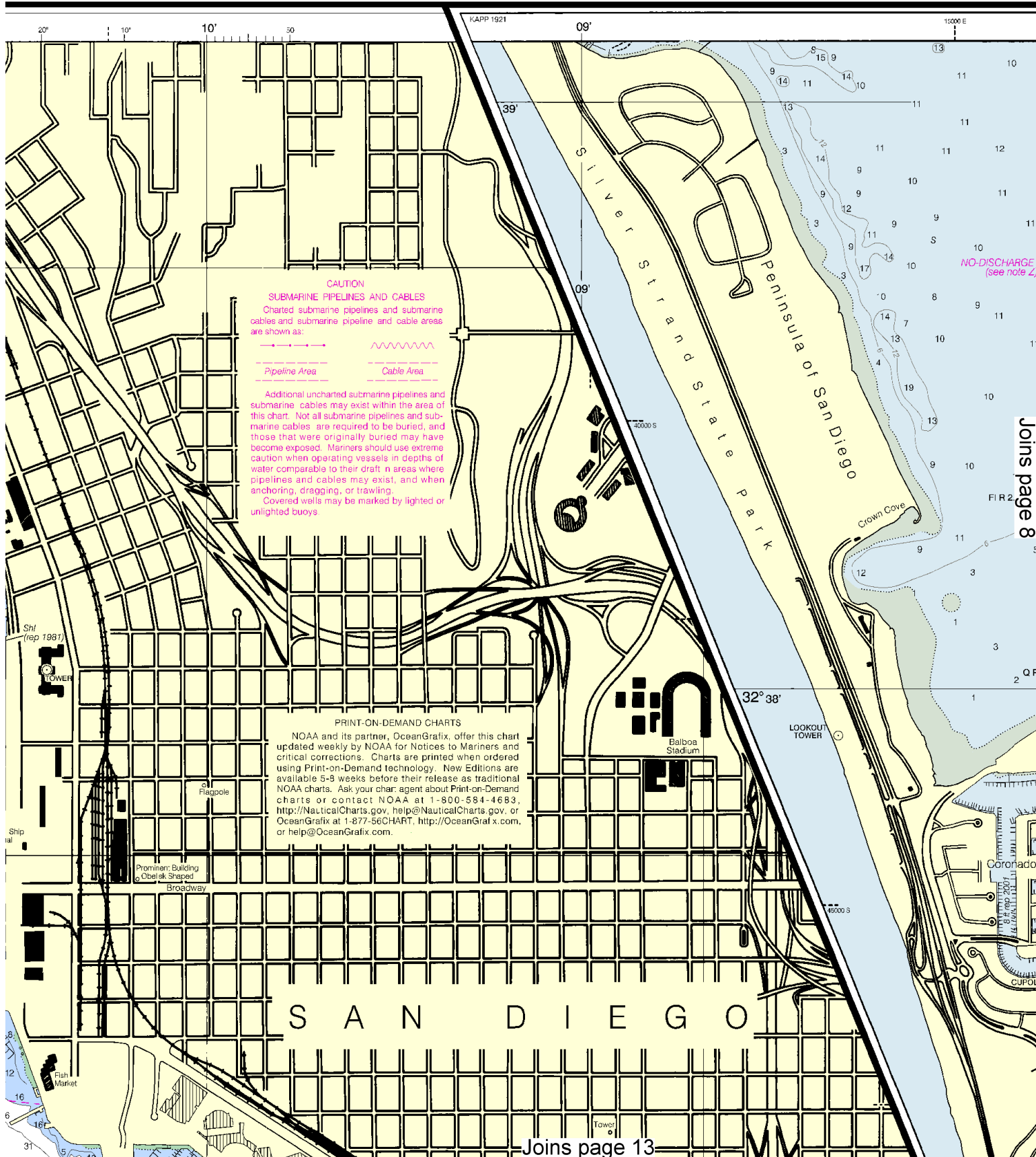
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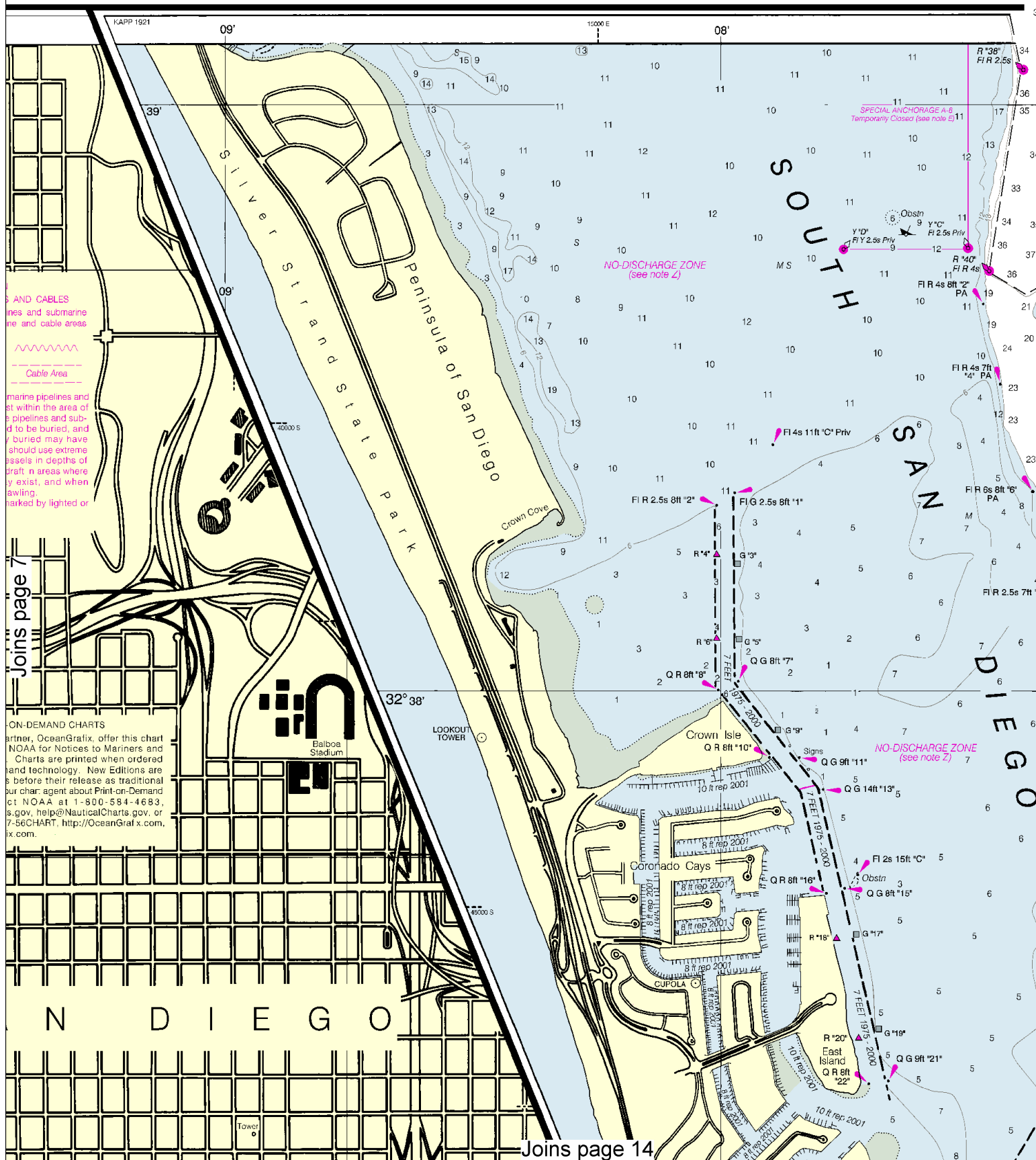


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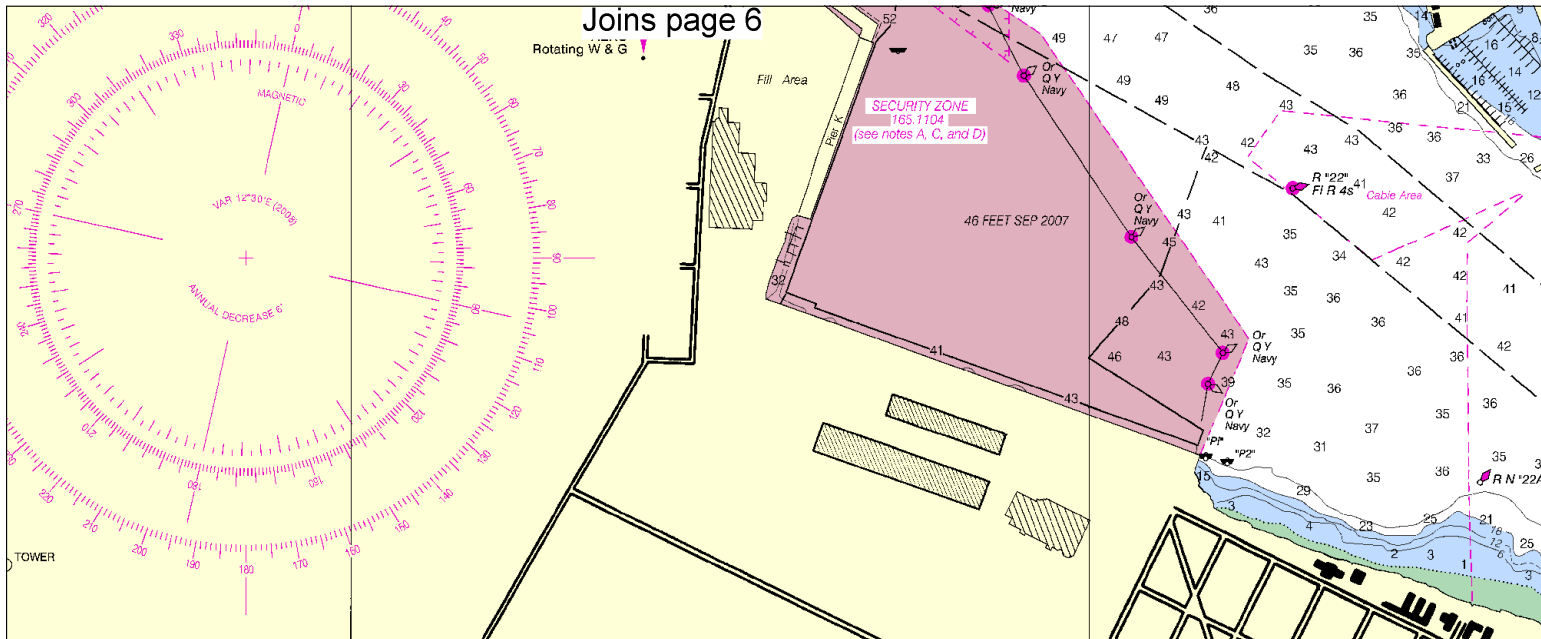
Joins page 7

ON-DEMAND CHARTS
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NOAA for Notices to Mariners and
Charts are printed when ordered
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ct NOAA at 1-800-584-4683,
s.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or
7-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>,
ix.com.

N D I E G O

Joins page 14

Rotating W & G



NOTE C

Y ZONES, charted in magenta, are designated by the Captain of the Ports, San Diego, California, to vessels or waterfront facilities from destruction, loss or sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents or other similar nature. Under 33 CFR 165.33, no person or vessel may enter or remain in a Security Zone without the permission of the Captain of the Ports.

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B

CAUTION

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Joins page 11

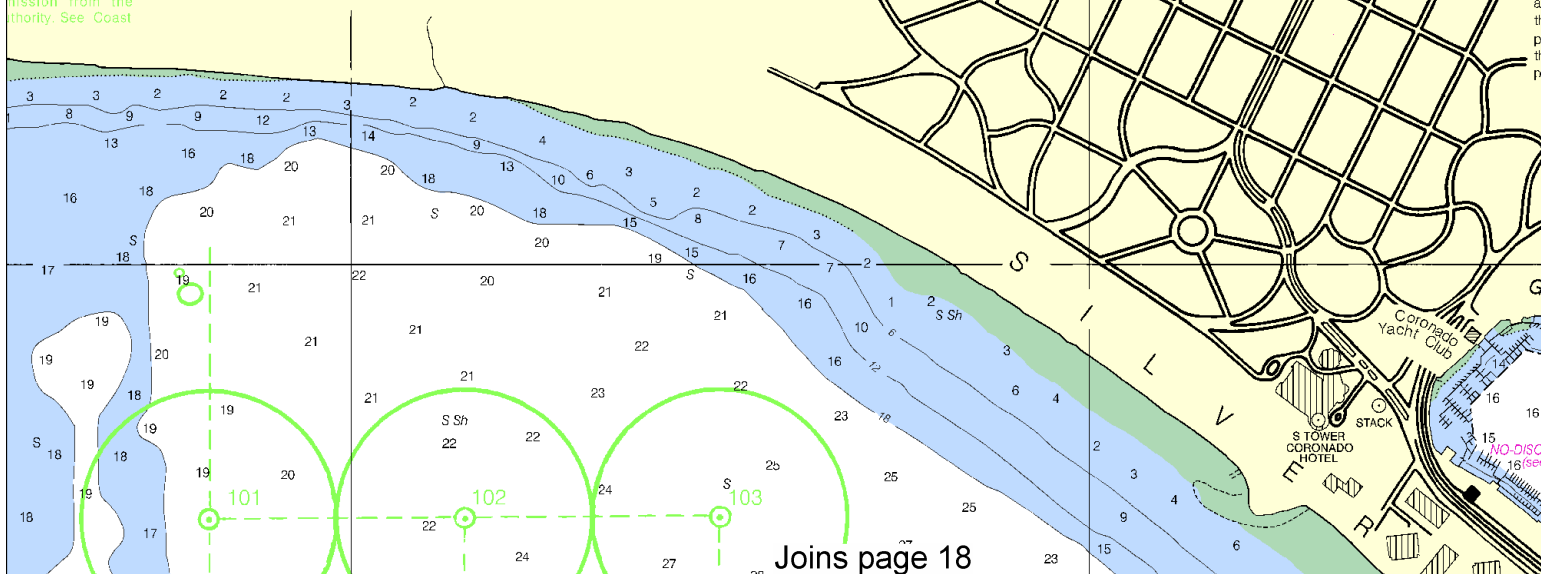
BERTHS
Under United States
military vessels
anchoring berths
mission from the
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SAN DIEGO HARBOR CHANNEL DEPTHS								
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO AUG 2009								
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B. SHOALING TO 37.4 FEET IN THE OUTER 50 FEET OF QUARTER FROM 32°42'53.8"N, 117°13'06.3"W TO 32°42'36.9"N, 117°10'46.0"W.

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION



Joins page 18

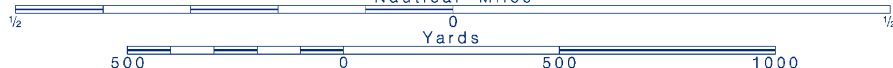
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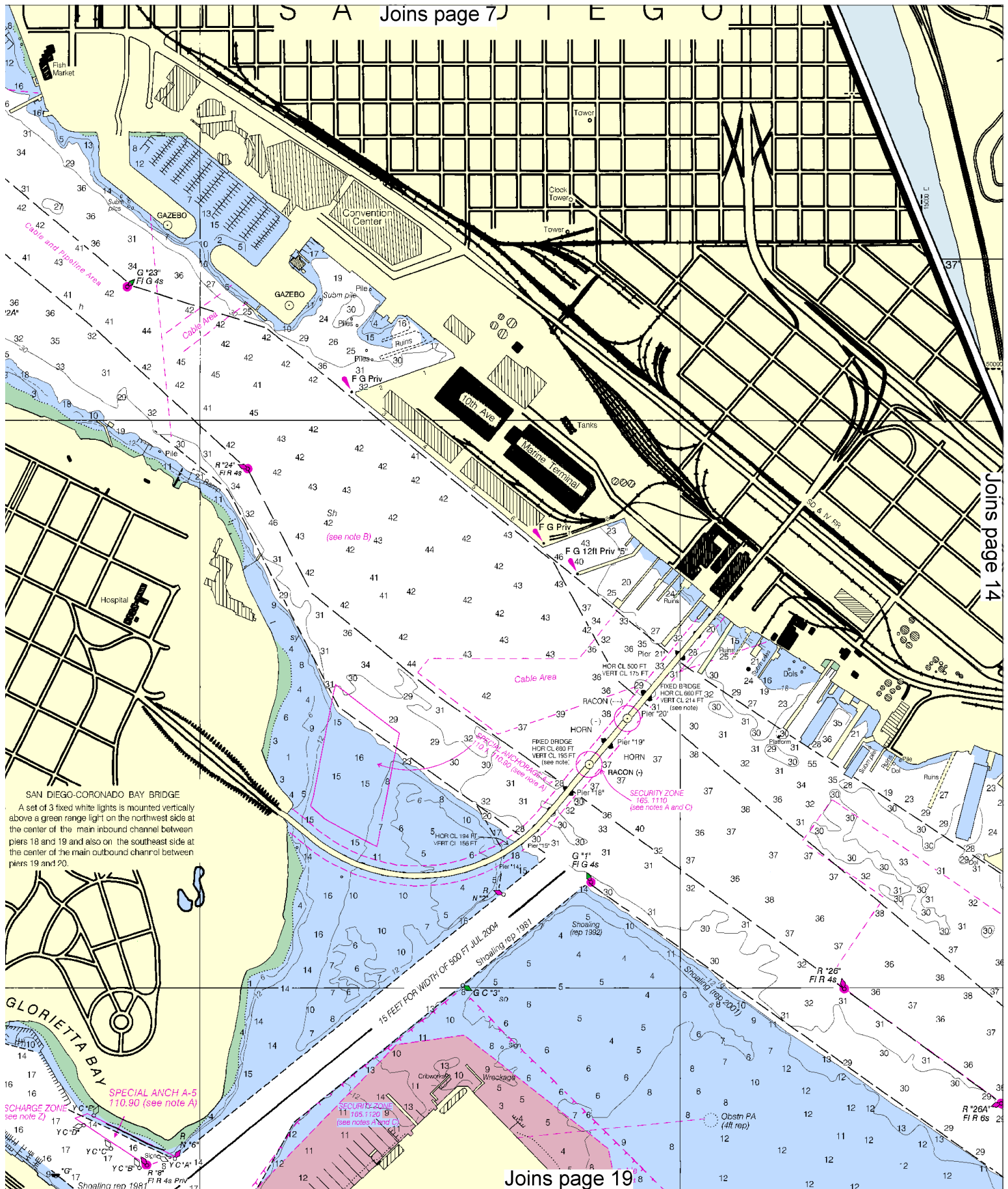


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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

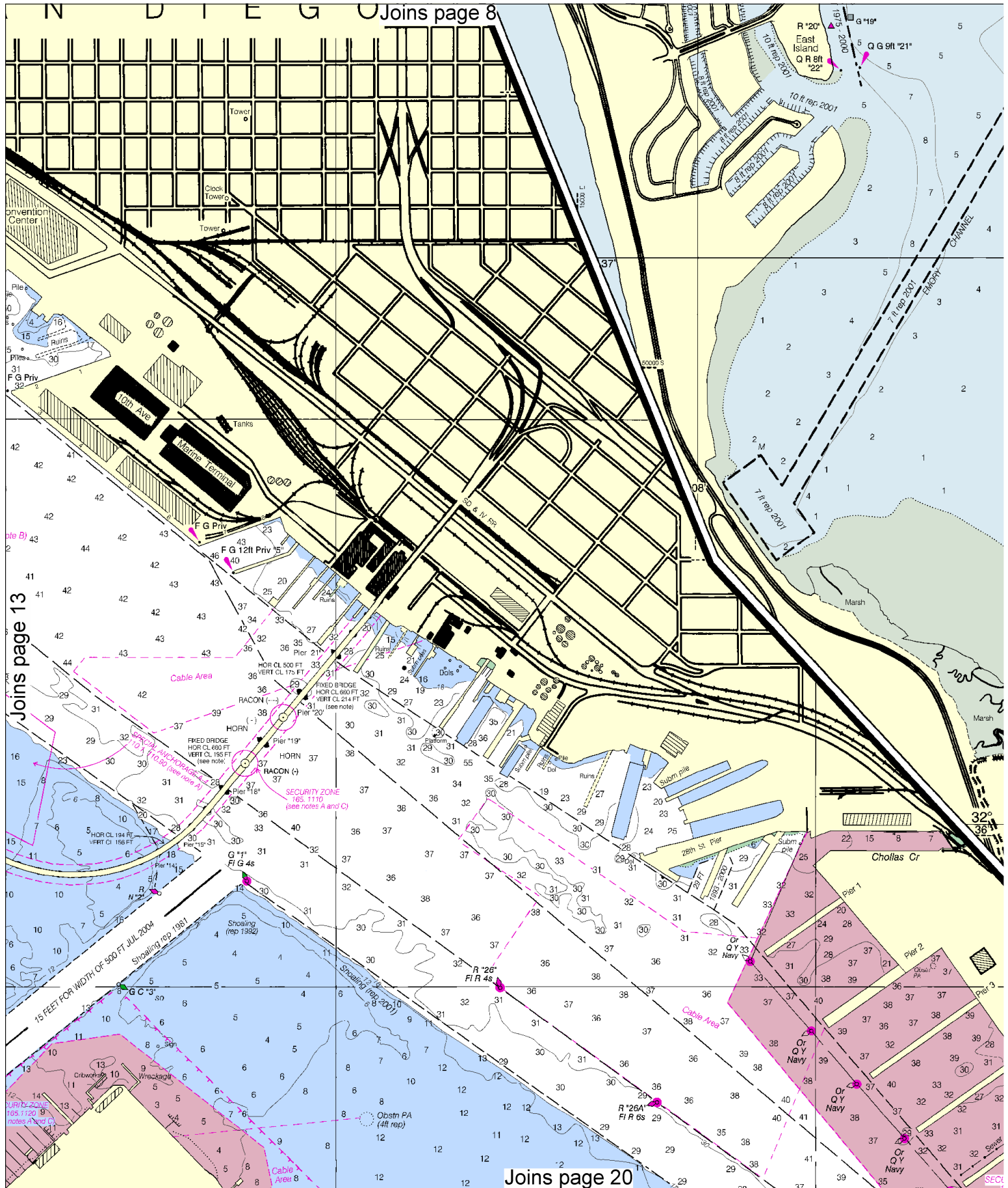




SAN DIEGO-CORONADO BAY BRIDGE
A set of 3 fixed white lights is mounted vertically above a green range light on the northwest side at the center of the main inbound channel between piers 18 and 19 and also on the southeast side at the center of the main outbound channel between piers 19 and 20.

GLORIETTA BAY
SPECIAL ANCH A-5
110.90 (see note A)
SECURITY ZONE
11 165.1120 9
(see note Z)
SECURITY ZONE
11 165.1120 9
(see notes A and C)
SECURITY ZONE
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(see notes A and C)
SECURITY ZONE
11 165.1120 9
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Joins page 19

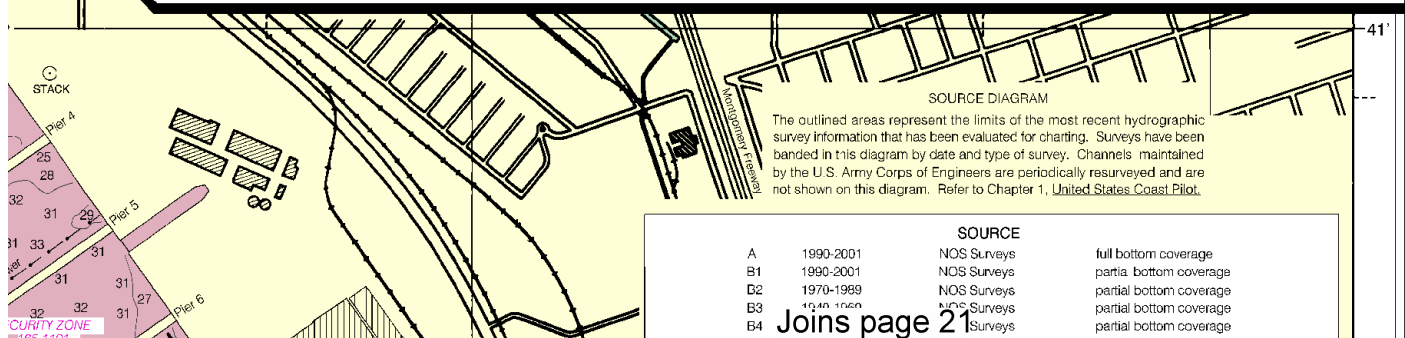
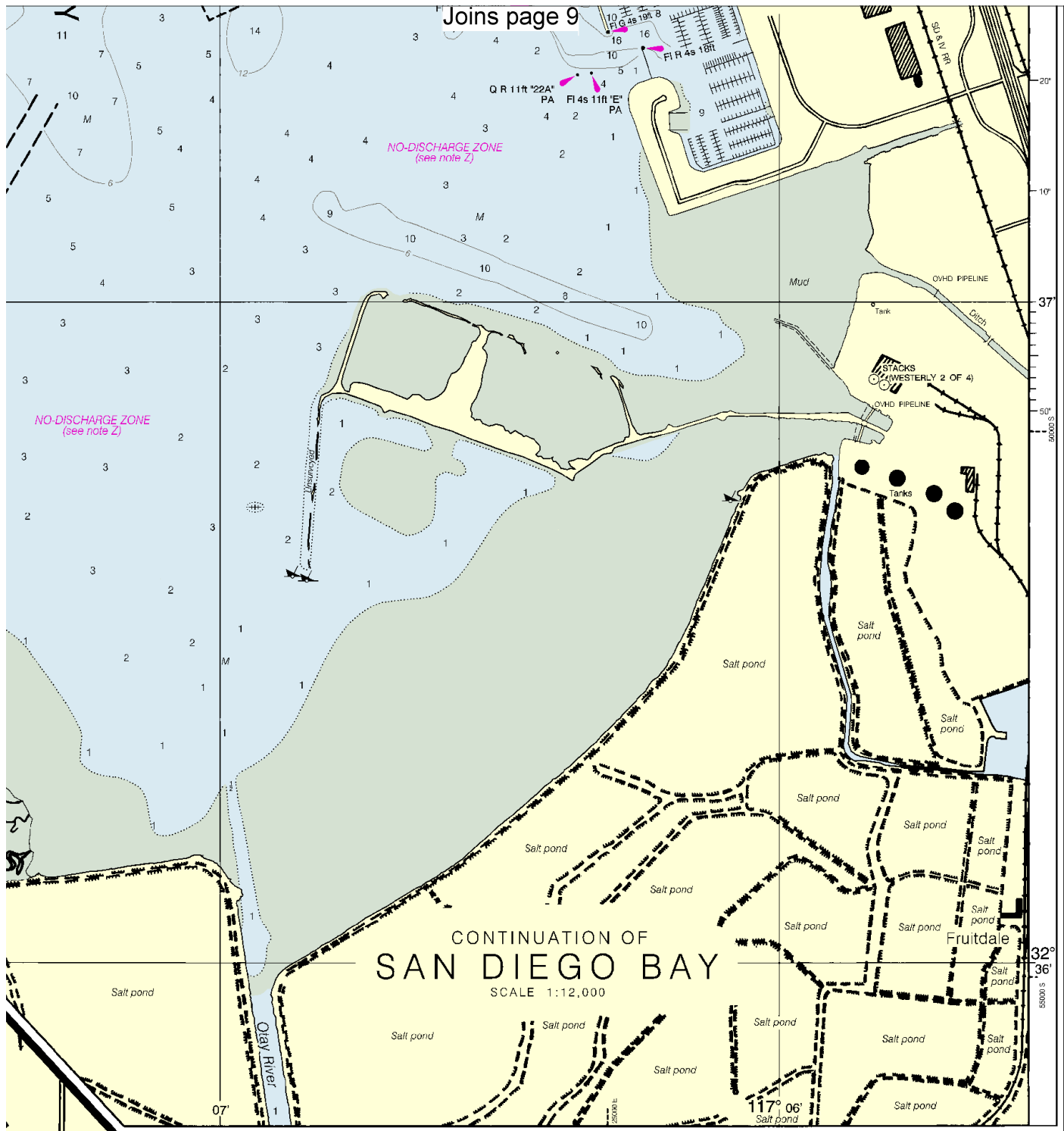


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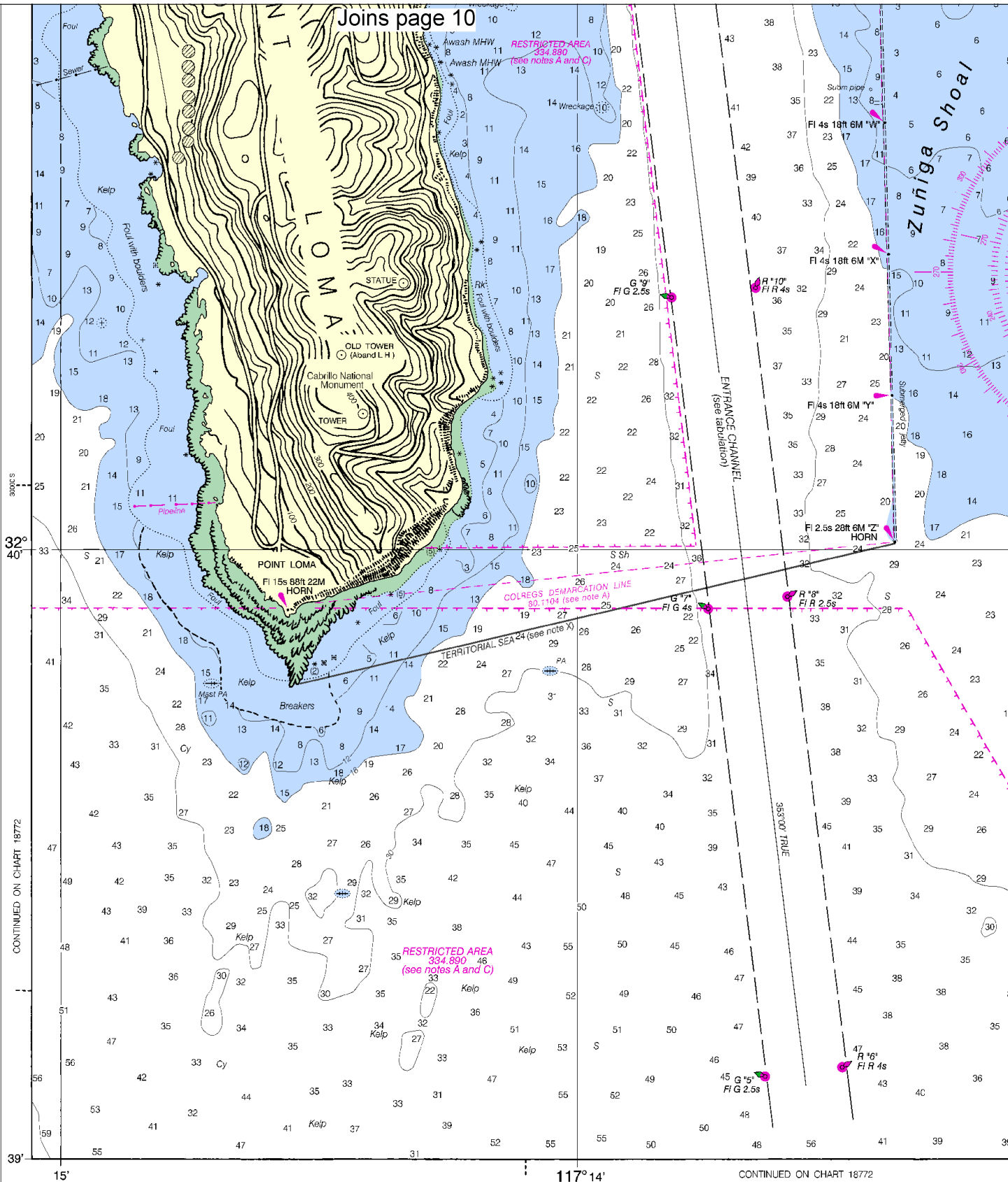


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Nautical Miles
500 0 500 1000
Yards

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 10



41st Ed., Oct./08 ■ Corrected through NM Sep. 27/08
Corrected through LNM Sep. 16/08

18773

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart hand corner are available at na.

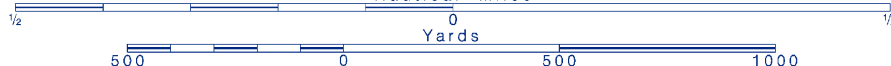
WARNING
The prudent mariner will use any single aid to navigational floating aids. See U.S. Coast and U.S. Coast Pilot for dot

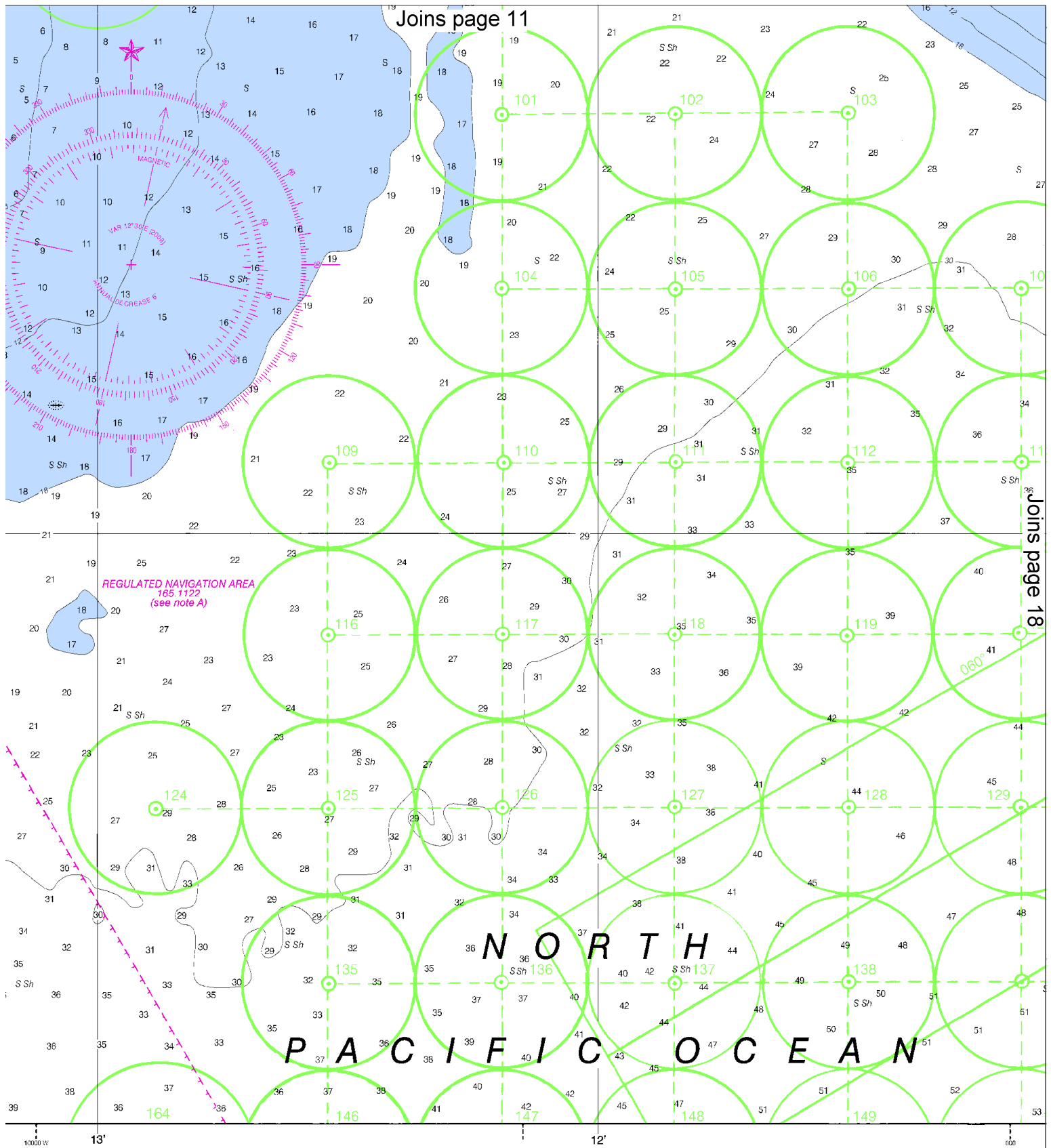
16



Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:12,000
Nautical Miles

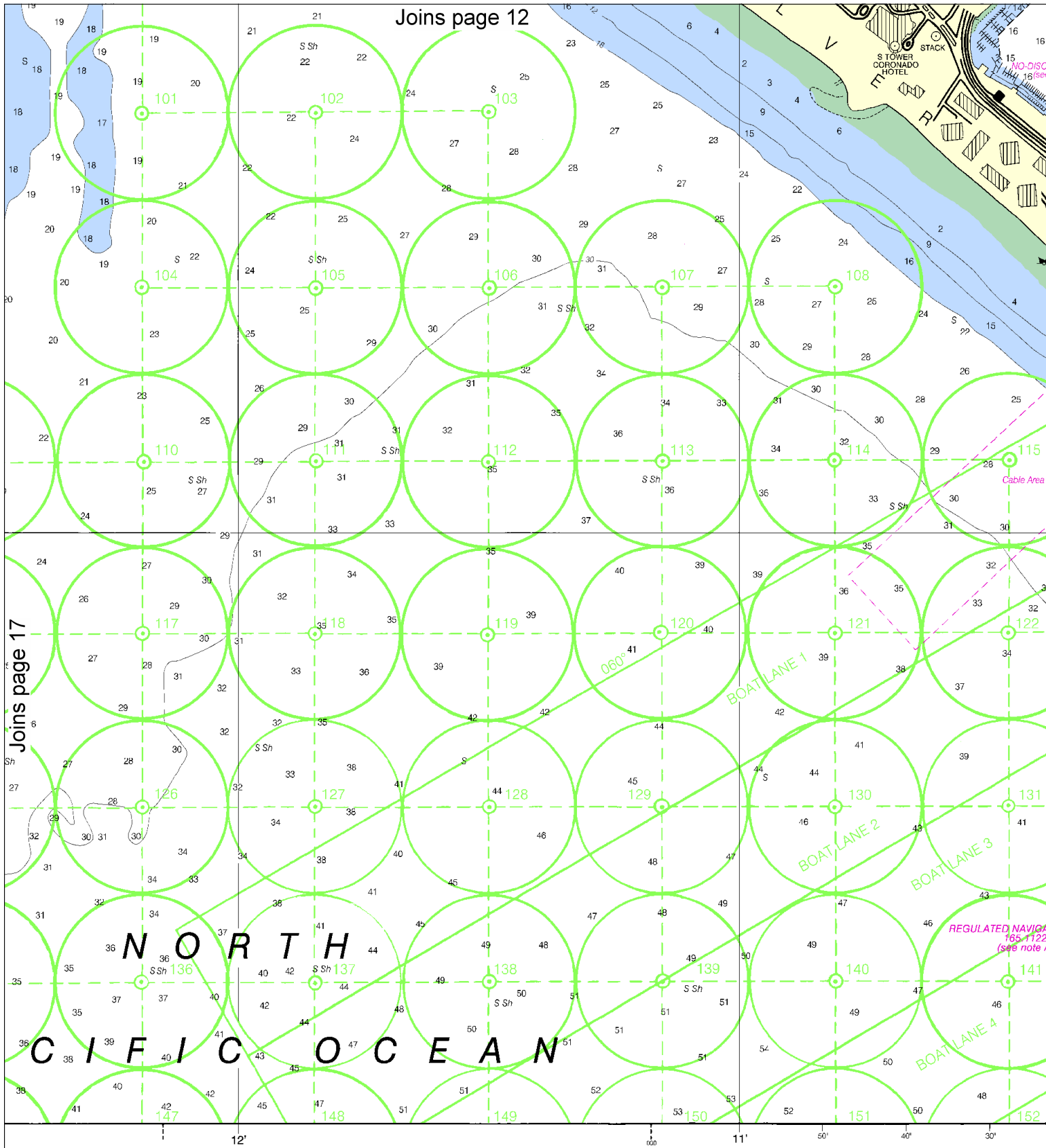
See Note on page 5.





IG
will not rely solely on
tion, particularly on
oast Guard Light List
totals.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.



note safe navigation. The National
tions, additions, or comments for
Division (N/CS2), National Ocean
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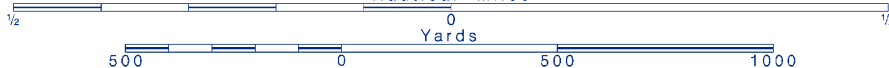
Published at Washing
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSP
NATIONAL OCEAN S
COAST SURVE

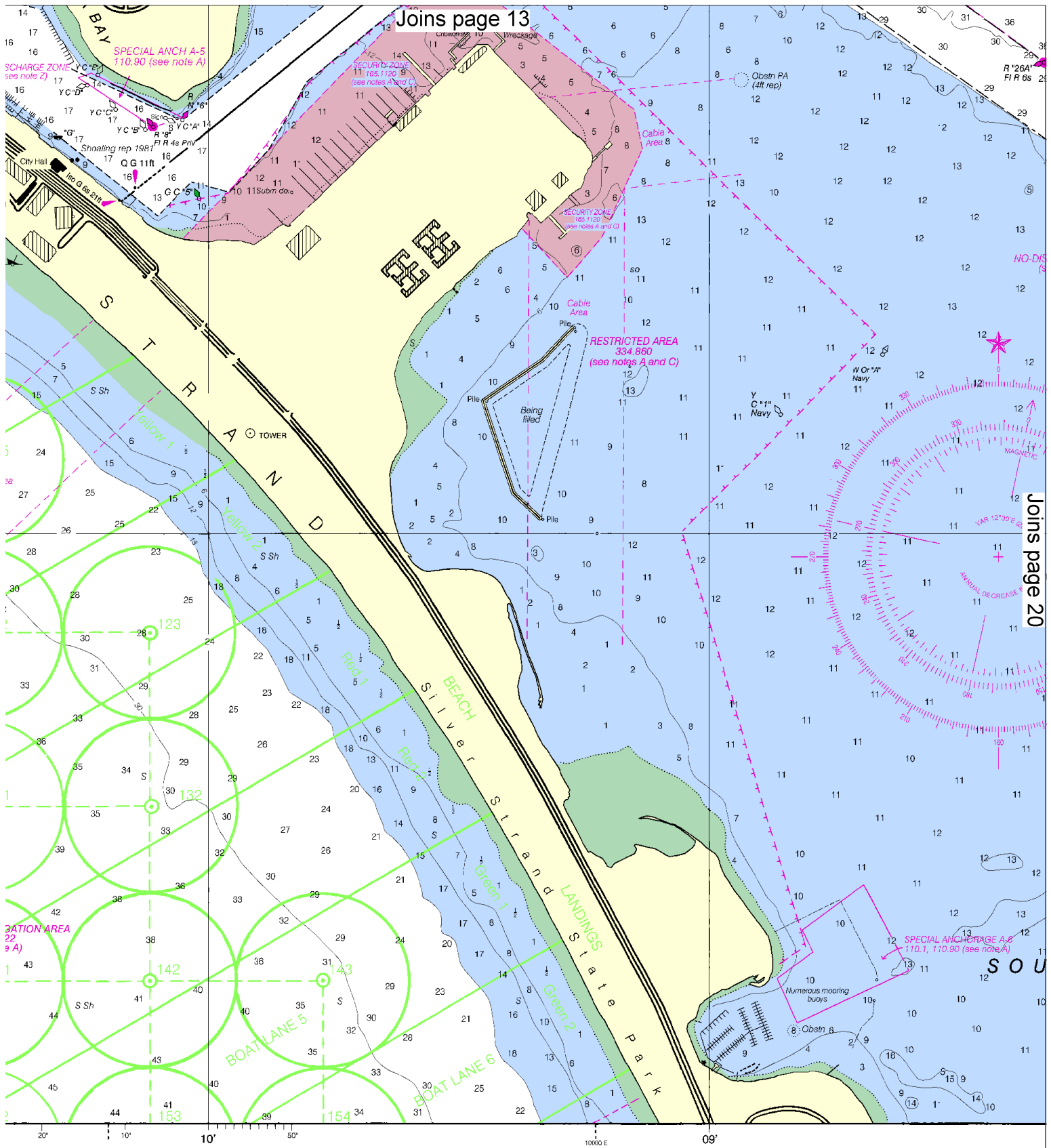
18



Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:12,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

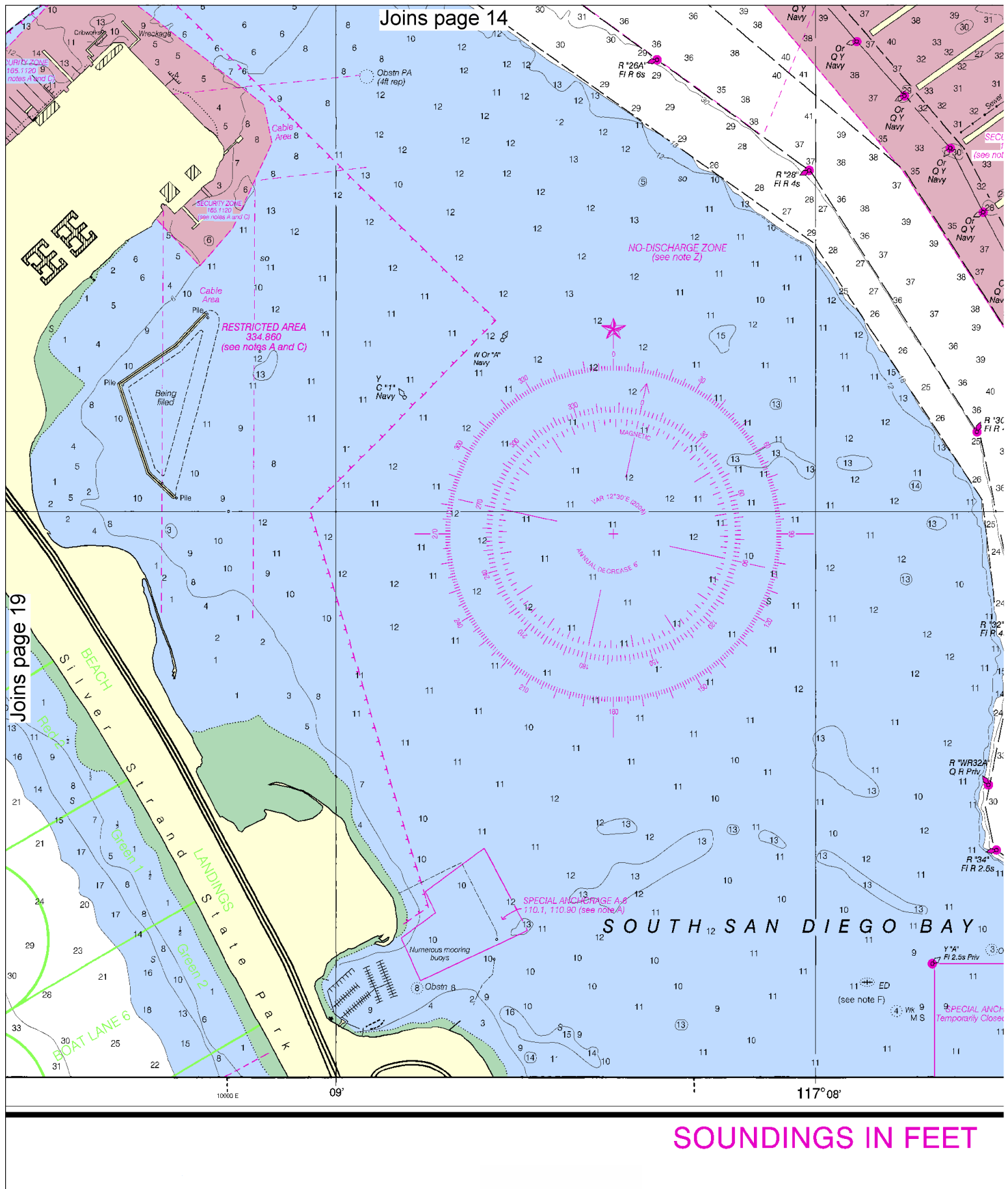




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ington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 Hydrographic Service
 Chart No. 11000 E



Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:12,000
Nautical Miles
0
Yards
500 0 500 1000

See Note on page 5.

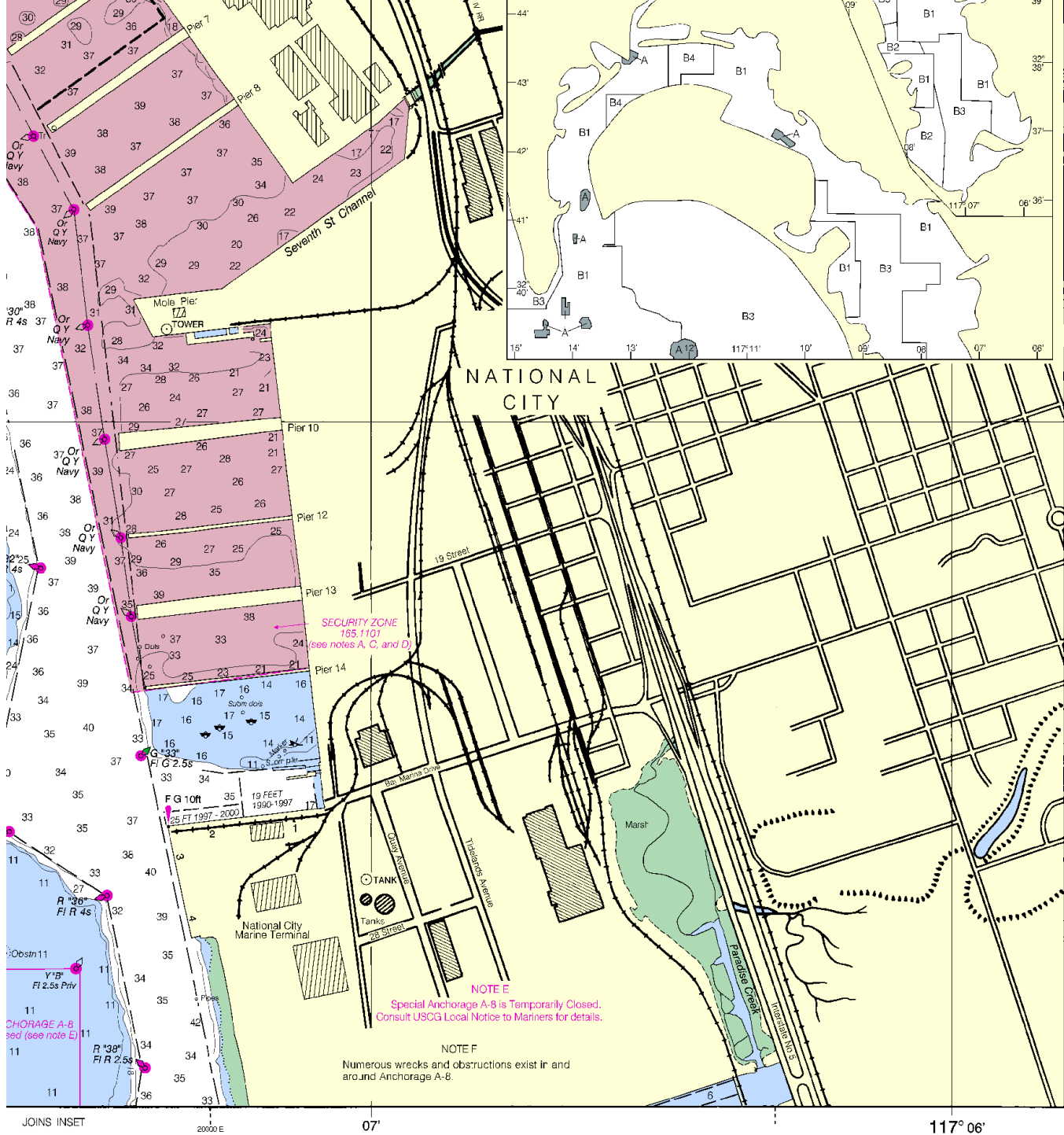
Joins page 15

Survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been entered in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A	1990-2001	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2001	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

SECURITY ZONE
165.1101
(see notes A, C, and D)



NATIONAL CITY

NOTE E
Special Anchorage A-8 is Temporarily Closed.
Consult USCG Local Notice to Mariners for details.

NOTE F
Numerous wrecks and obstructions exist in and around Anchorage A-8.

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

San Diego Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:12,000

18773

ED. NO. 41

NSN 7642014011538
NGA REFERENCE NO. 18A-HA18773

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard San Diego – 619-683-6470

Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.